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# Weather Forecast for Thursday.

Washington, Oct. 20.-Por Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair, with light variable

For Missouri: Fair, with light north For Kansas: Fair, with light variable winds.

INCREASE IN GOLD PRODUCTION. Our Popocratic friends who have pro-

fessed great glarm lest the production of gold would not keep pace with the demand for it as a money metal may secure some meful information by perusing a report tecently issued by Mr. Preston, director of the United States mint. He estimates the gold production of the world for 1896 to have been \$36,000,000, of which the United States contributed \$33,000,000. For 1887 at is believed that the world's product will reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$25,-000,000 ever 1896.

The world's product of gold in 1833 was \$157,000,000-the largest yield in any one year up to that time since the beginning of record gathering. The year 1897 promises to beat this by nearly \$100,000,000.

"As an indication of the increase in the world's gold product for 1897," says Director Preston, "the following table, showing the product of the United States, Australia, South Africa, Russia, Mexico, Brit ish India and Canada, for 1896, and the probable output of these countries for 1897,

is given:	1896.	1897.
United States	C.3883,100,000	\$60,000,000
Australia	46,250,000	52,550,000
South Africa	44,000,000	56,000,000
Parceia -	3 92 pop 600	25,000,000
Ressia	7,000,000	9,000,000
British India	\$800,000	7,000,000
Canada		10,000,000
en - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	#136 \$120 mm	\$219 550 000

As a conclusion to be drawn from his statistics, Director Presion declares that for a number of years to come the world's output of gold is certain to increase. It'le makes the bold prediction that the year 1900 will witness an output in excess of \$350,000,000.

### DOUBLE INTEREST FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

In one of his recent Kansas speeches Governor Leedy is quoted as saying that one of the first financial reforms demanded is a change in the system through which the national bankers are enabled to draw double interest on their capital. It has long been an article of faith with the Ponulist party that national banks draw interest, first, from the bonds deposited with the government, and, second, from the issued and loaned to customers. Tha this is not true needs no demonstration to those familiar with the requirements of the national banking law. As a matter of fact these requirements are so onerous that no banker would ever engage in the national banking business except for the standing and reputation he secures for his institution by placing it under government supervision. If returns upon capital stock were nione to be considered the private banker would have a substantial advantage over the national banker-at least in comparison with that portion of the national banker's capital invested in bonds and held by the government for the redemption of his notes. There is, perhaps, no national bank in America that, even with the alleged double interest, is earning as much upon its investment in government bonds as could be earned with the same money in open commercial market. The reason of this is the bonus it must pay for the bonds, the taxes it must pay upon its circulation and the other burdens it must bear in doing a banking business under sanction of

In response to a correspondent Mr. Gage, secretary of the national treasury, recently treated this question of double interest after a fashion very lucid. "To get at the question," he said, "we must go back to a period before the war. Then the various states recognized in persons associated together to do banking business the same right that now resides in every individual. namely, the right to issue his note in any amount he pleases, either on demand or time, under such terms and conditions as may please him. More or less abuse having taken place in the exercise of this right by the banks and bankers, the states threw restrictive provisions around banking lastitutions with various forms of such restrictions in the various states. New York state, for instance, would not allow banks to issue their notes to circulate among the people as money except the bank first pleaged to the auditor of the state, as security for the redemption of its notes, certoin bonds and securities, such as the law provided for.

"In other states no requirements for any sort of security existed, but the limitation upon the bank was as to the amount of notes that could be put out to circulate as money. In 1863 the government of the United States put a tax of 10 per cent per annum upon the circulating notes of all banks throughout the United States, which of course operated to suppress them all, At the same time the government made provision in what is called the national bank not, by which banks organized under the provisions of that law would issue notes within certain limits, provided they first deposited United States government bonds with the government agency as security that they would redeem all notes they might issue, on demand. You will see that the pravisions of the national bank act in this respect were closely modeled after the law of the state of New York, to which I have above referred. To say that this amounts to the loaning of money by the government to the bankers at 1 per cent, or at any other rate, is to use language that has no meaning in it whatever. The bank issues its own notes; it can force

legal tender to the public and the issuing bank is obliged to redeem them at its counter on demand. As a pledge that it will Go this, and the security for the performance of its promise in that direction, it deposits bonds with the government of the United States. I do not know how the thing can be put any plainer than this."

THE EXTENT OF DIVORCE.

The unusual number of divorce cases decketed in the courts of Jackson county again calls attention to the prevalence of divorce as a means to adjust domestic infelicity. Divorce is doubtless on the increase, yet it has not reached the appalling proportions suggested by the attitude of many of the reformers and sociologists, socalled. As compared with the number of people who are married and not divorced, gay. the number of divorcees is much smaller can is generally supposed by the public.

Telephones: Business Office, 250; Edi-There are in the United States 33,822,487 exaggerated. Less than a third of those who made the start since July succeeded in people 20 or more years of age, classified

2,965,854

Widewed . ....... Divorced ...... These figures, taken from the census of 1890, show that with a total population at that time of 62,622,250, the number divorced was only about one-fifth of I per cent.

Remembering the laxity of divorce laws most states, it is strange that there are not more divorces, and there are not a few who will wonder that, considering the many mismatings that are made every day, the laws are not more lax than they ire., If it were possible to regulate by statute the making of marriages and give more freedom to the unmaking, the institution of matrimony would rest on a firmer busis.

It is interesting to note the relative prevalence of divorce in the principal cities of the United States. Chicago, for example, has been much maligned because some years ago, justly or unjustly, it became the fashion to twit the prairie metropolis about her divorce facilities, Statistics show that many other places beat Chicago's record. The last census shows that Kansas City, for example, had a rate more than twice as high as that of Chicago. In New York and Brooklyn, doubtless because or a law that prohibits a divorced person from marrying again, the ratio of divorces Is lower than in any other cities of the Union. The percentages of married people who were divorced, according to the census

-	CI 1830, Were as follows.
e	New York
-	Chicago 0.49 Cincinnati 0.43
•	Philadelphia 0.31 Cleveland 0.50
	Brooklyn 0.14 New Orleans 0.51
	St. Louis 0.57 Washington 0.58
100	St. Louis 0.57 Washington 0.58 Boston 0.44 Minneapolis 0.75
# ) i	I Raltimore 0.22 Louisville 0.99
W.	Detroit 0.51 Kansas City 0.93
(0)	Providence 1.00 Indianapolis 1.26
A.	

# A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE.

There seems to be a reasonable chance that the political division that has arisen in the council on the question of annexation may be bridged by a compromise. It s much to be regretted that politics was ver allowed to enter into the consideration of this proposition, for it is one in which the political interests are exceedingly trivial as compared with the general public interest.

The basis of this compromise, if a compromise is to be effected, should be the admission of Westport alone or the annexation of such additional territory as will be entirely safe at this time. The

point to be avoided is anything prejudicial to the interests of Westport's annexation. Both sides will be obliged to yield some thing in a compromise, and every member of the council should recognize and meet this necessity, as far as possible, rather han see the annexation scheme fail. It is not always easy to avoid political differences in municipal legislation, but in this instance it should be not only easy

but desirable. The new turn in affairs will be watched with some anxiety, especially by the people of Westport, who have accepted in good faith Kansas City's invitation to join interests and become one.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gladstone weighs only 117 pounds, and a considerable portion of that is between his shirt collar and hat lining.

The melancholy conviction is forcing itself on an interested public that Andree is reduced to a totally pigeopless condition

A scientist down East somewhere declare it is easy to live a hundred years. At any rate it is hard to die very much under that age.

If Nebraska goes Republican this year as is quite probable, it will show that prosperity talks louder and more logically than

That heavy, regular, tramp, tramp, tramp that you do not hear is the tread of Debs' Social Democracy marching to the state of Washington.

The remarkable thing about the insanity of Messrs. Langtry and Chanler is the fact that it didn't develop until they were free from their wives.

The New York man who dropped dead after smoking a cigar must have been smoking one of the kind we sometimes smell on a grip car.

Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury are living examples of the fact that it is difficult to retire prime ministers by sheer force of the imagination.

It is said Mr. Cleveland is now convinced

that annexation of Hawaii would not be such a bad thing. Evidently all is ove between Grover and the widow. Mr. Pulitzer will miss Mr. Dana's fre

continue to give him something to think about in leisure and busy moments. If Lillian Russell's ex-husbands should take a notion to go insane simultaneously

quent compliments, but Mr. Hearst will

the straight jacket factories would have to work overtime. Probably there are enough good people in New York to defeat Tammany, but they can't do it by distributing their votes

among two or three competing candidates. The fact that General Neal Dow left a estate valued at \$250,000 would be a fine prohibition argument if it were not that most millionaires are moderate or hard

drinkers. In view of Jerry Simpson's announced purpose to continue his fight on Speaker Reed, it might be well for Mr. Reed to stretch a mosquito net before the next ses sion opens.

Mr. Bryan is not the kind of statesman who can make but one speech. His speeches this year are widely different from those he delivered last year. In fact, he meshody to take them. They are not a could not be induced to make this year

before an intelligent audience one of his last year's addresses

It would probably be as well for the Kansas man who offered to adopt Miss Cisneros not to urge the matter. She smokes cigarettes and sometimes wears boy's clothes.

Ignatius Donnelly hopes to raise quite a large subscription fund for the relief of Mrs. Lease by circulating a petition among people who have not seen Mary E.'s assortment of stunning new fall gowns.

The story that a man was sunstruck h

Chicago last Saturday and that his toes were frozen on the way to the hospital is probably an exaggeration. The Chicago climbte is frisky, but it doesn't get that The hard luck of those who struck out for the Klendike seems to have been much

getting there, consequently the large maority have been quite lucky. The Teller crowd in Colorado may laugh 119.854 The Teller crowd in Colorado may laught from Europe, but they will not be very heisterous in their mirth. Wolcott is on the laughing side of the prosperity situation at home, and furthermore he is the

> Colorado. An exchange observes that as the per capita circulation in this country has in pressed 4 per cent within a year, the per capita calamity howier is now speechless Phis is a gross error. The kind of in rease the calamity howler is howling for is one of 200 or 300 per cent in a month, and a fat office for the howler on the side Four per cent indeed!

> dispenser of administration patronage in

## KANSAS TOPICS.

The Winfield Courier has a brand no eperter who wrote this about a local ecturer whose theme was "The best means ot preventing hog cholera": "As the eloquent gentleman proceeded thus to blaze the way through this interesting and immense subject, all felt that they were listening to a great master; that they heard the steady, intrepid tread of a true general in the world of thought-one who was giving liberally from a vigorous, virilizing mind and a bounteous vivifying nature. Ed Greer did not assault the reporter with a reller core. He gazed at him sadly and reflectively for a moment and then wept.

Victor Murdock says that during the campaign in Sumner county last fall a Populist orator quoted Shakespeare as follows: "He who steals my pocketbook steals stuff. It's yours, 'tis mine, 'tis everywho steals my pocketbook body's almost, but he who robs me of my good name, takes that which, without making him any wealthier, leaves me darn poor, indeed!"

An Atchison paper says that with the work of managing his foundry, his theater and his boom for governor piled on him at once it is a wonder that John Seaton gets any sleep at nights.

Ed Howe declares that when a man at empted to kiss the girls at the Leavenworth carnival they submitted to the ordeal without a struggle and then said, "Thank you," and passed on. The Ottawa Herald has an editorial about

broad realm of Sunflowerdom is Hays Why does Mr. Stockeye, of Eldorado, continue to fly in the face of Providence by keeping out of the cattle business?

'Hays county," Kas. Now, where in the

At a show in Lawrence the other day there were just twenty-seven people in the parquet and seventeen of them came in on

A strange story is in circulation at Toneko. It is to the effect that State Treasurer Hefflebower went to three Topeka banks and borrowed \$100,000 with which to He is to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum out of his own pocket, and he has made this sacrifice to preserve the reputation of the Populist party, which was being assailed for emptying the state reasury and forcing state warrants to be hawked about the streets. He is quoted as saying: "So long as I am state treasurer the credit of Kansas shall not be disredited, but I am through with running for the office and shall not be a candidate for re-election." The Topeka Capital reports Mr. Hefflebower as being very much opposed to a special session of the legisla-ture on the ground that there will be no monty to pay the expense and because there is no need of it, anyway.

A Greenwood county man who arrived in Topeka yesterday verifies the story that George M. Munger, the wealthy laundryman, has invited Senorita Cisneros to come to his Kansas home to live. It is believed hat if the Spanish girl accepts the invitation and Mr. Munger is pleased with her he will offer to make her his daughter by adoption.

It is unanimously agreed by the Oklaho na papers that the brightest thing Ingalls said at the Guthrie fair was this: "Do not ell me this is an age of poverty, degradation and despair. The poorest man here is lived longer in the last fifty years than did Methusaleh in all his stagnant centuries."

Ringling circus item from the Abilene Re flector: One of the animals is a bok. Charlie Pattison and Levi Humbargar had : heated argument as to whether or not it was Edward W. Bok. They appealed to a showman. He said it was Pabst's bock

Colonel Morse, of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, has been attending court at Topeka this week. The Populists exand tail instead of the quiet and affable sentleman who shook hands with them in friendly manner and talked about steers and calves.

A sensational case with a funny side is reported from El Reno. A couple arrived t the principal hotel and registered themelves as man and wife. In fact, they were elopers, one having run away from a wife and the other a husband. In the course of week the injured husband and the injured wife arrived from Kentucky and aused the arrest of the pair. The deserted nan and woman had never seen each other before, but while waiting for requisition papers from Kentucky they stopped at the same hotel and formed an acquaintance Having a common grief they became intersted in each other, and, on the day the enished the officers by cloping on their own account, going to Texas, where they are now supposed to be. The first pair of elepers were released from jail, and the Kentucky officer returned home, after informing the local paper that he "hoped a attlesnake would bite him if he ever trav led a thousand miles again to help a cou-

ple of men trade wives." At Ottawa the other day the board of education met for the purpose of investi-gating charges which had been filed against one of the young lady teachers. It was alleged by several indignant parents tha had called their children "fools and monkeys," With great solemnity the tes timony was taken from all the persons concerned, and the board then decided that the teacher had not called the pupils fools monkeys, but that, on one occasion, she had declared that a lot of the boys "acted like young Indians," for which she needed be reprimanded. There can be no doubt he teacher deserved her reprimand. Young It dians are usually well behaved, and they should not be humiliated by comparison

with a lot of district school boys.

summer a lot of Hutchinson merchants clubbed together and equipped Mr. F. E. Martin for a trip to the gold regions. Mr. Martin appears to be of a leisurely position. He started early enough to have reached the Klondike camp long ago, but at last accounts he was camped fifteen miles from the coast, at the approach to the Skaguay pass, where he expects spend the winter. He writes a letter to his Hutchinson backers under date of October

2. from which the following will be found

"This movement toward the Klondike has

to be an interesting extract:

all of the characteristics of a mania, and when a man becomes the victim of a ma often seems disposed to submit himself to hardship and exposure which under ordinary-circumstances he would evade with the same alacrity he would a ontagion. Our party congratulate themselves that the mania has never assumed nalignant form. After making every condistent effort, and going this effort one better, we concluded that it was neither consistent nor profitable to persist, in the face of constantly increasing difficulties, in forcing and buying our way through to the lake, so accepted an opportunity to sell two of our horses, which cost us in Seattle \$30 each, for \$95 each; the third horse we were obliged to dispatch on account o rrecoverable fils. The sale of the two horses was a good transaction, as it more than squared the original cost, which included their transportation from Seattle ere, and, in addition to all, we had done a large amount of packing with them. The final act was the sale of our oats at \$10 a sack, each, and, figuratively speaking, the closing tableaux revealed us, weeping, no because of lack of worlds to conquer, but because we had no more oats to sell. Oats have sold at the summit as high as \$60 per A nosebag of oats has in instance been disposed of at \$10. The price of feed at the summit and beyond, and the neces sity of paying these prices, or returning t Skaguay for feed, are among the most se rious obstacles to reaching the lake this fall. The upshot of the whole affair is we are located up the trail fifteen mile from Skaguay, and are building a cabin. Bear and mountain sheep are here in considerable numbers and there is some chance for sensible prospecting. Our future move nents will be governed altogether by cir-

umstances. "We hope to be able to make it through with sleighs during the winter. If find this inexpedient and unsafe we wil not move on until spring. There are hun dreds in the same condition and we have a large accompaniment right here. Our near neighbors are three Texarkana boys with whom we became acquainted on the way to Seattle, and who were at Skaguay ten days in advance of us, and who wer provided with five horses. There are peopie who propose wintering here who were on the trail fully a month in advance o us. As evidence that we are still within reach of the world, I will state that I have read the September Cosmopolitan, among other things, Oglesby's article on Alaska A party of three called at our tent yes erday morning. One was a New city boy and came from within a few mile of my old home in New York, and was well acquainted with many known to me. Thi earty were on their way to Lake Bennet for the purpose of moving Mrs. Scoville and ner outfit back to Skaguay. Mr. Scovill s the correspondent of the New York whose Cuban experiences attracted so much attention. He was en route for Dawson City, and had reached Lake Ber nett when, as these parties represented threatened trouble with Spain induced he World people to recall him for duty elsewhere, and he was obliged to leave h wife and effects at Bennett. Her intended scorts over the trall spoke for quarter with us in case night or storm caught them on their way back with the lady. I is needless to say the latchstring is out to seen about three miles below here and it is reported that they succeeded in killing There are silver tips, brown and mountain sheep the other morning and gave the alarm. Four of the boys started at once, but the sheep were so high up they failed to reach them. Get your gun an run up for a few days. This country affords game worthy of your skill. Sin-

#### F. E. MARTIN your friend, MISSOURI POINTS.

Madam Diss DeBar says she can live on atmosphere. "But not in Joplin," the Herald belligerently hastens to declare.

Joplin's big cycle meet just ended was an unqualified success in every way, the at-tendance having been large, the programme satisfactory, and the receipts practically sufficient to cover all outlays.

Springfield clinches with indisputable evilence its claim to returned prosperity. The billboards there still bear upon their surfac the posters announcing the advent there of two different circuses within the past

palisades in St. Clair the other day, a shepherd dog jumped off a bluff fifty feet high, turned a double somersault, and struck the earth without a bone being broken.

Atchison is giving St. Joe the horse augh, so to speak, because of the alleged fact that more rural Missourians visited the big circus when it appeared in the Kansas town than when it visited the Buchanan county metropolis.

St. Joseph News: Members of the local letter carriers' force are making desperate efforts to conceal the fact that one of heir number was verdant enough to have his "picture taken" by a circus joker at the performance last night.

One of the stumpers that the Jasper ounty calamity howlers find it simply im possible to get around is the fact that lead ere, one of that locality's chief products sells for \$12 a thousand pounds more now in the local market than it did in October 1896.

Trenton's rank as the center of esthetic ulture for Northwest Missouri will hardly be called into question, now that there has been established there an institution with the ponderous title, "Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art School,"

The appointment of a postmaster at Gold but two aspirants for the postmastership there, Rev. Mr. Bell, and Alden Lyle, editor of the Free Press. Both have good petitions on file at headquarters in Washirgion. Opinion is divided as to which will be the lucky man. Time makes all things even, Sedails

lidn't succeed in capturing the capital, and corsequently failed to become the rendezyous for Missouri legislators and other politicians, but a deal is on foot now which promises to make it the permanent wintering place for a 10-cent circus outfit. The proverbial hidden pot of gold is now upposed to have been unearthed by unknown parties on the J. W. Aylor farm,

three miles south of Webb City. An exca-

vation three yards long by three feet wide

was found with the plain imprint of a long

buried pot at one end. The digging was done at night by three strange men. Another bright Missouri woman shown herself equal to the demands of an emergency and capable of taking care of herself and her business interests. Mrs. Powell, of Rolla, took charge of the New Era, immediately after the death of the editor, her husband, some time stace, and

making a most gratifying success of lt. Marcus Baker, the architect who comnitted suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun in Spokane, Wash., few days ago, was a former resident of Secalia, and well known to old-timers there. He left for the West some time ago. and had not been heard of for many years until the news of his tragic death was re-

ceived. The action of the Columbia school board

as to the pronunciation of Missouri is or the ground of usage, and the usage, the Mexico Tribune insists, is due to laziness "The sibilant," it says, "is softer and sweeter, and it is a pity to abandon it just as the schoolmarms are becoming so proficient that they pronounce it withou the strain incident to a conscious effort to

'talk proper.' " Especially interesting to politicians and prominent men generally throughout the state is the announcement of the coming marriage of State Senator Peers, of Warenton, former judge of the St. Louis cour of appeals, to Mrs. Grace A. Llewellyn, ar accomplished and popular Jefferson City woman. The wedding will take place at

the bride-elect's home November II.

Governor Stephens' efforts in behalf of the preservation of the credit of the state have been ably aided and abetted recently through the action of Commissioner of the Permanent Seat of Government Ashley W. lwing. He disposed of at public auction in Jefferson City Monday, broken down furniture and wornout carpets from the capitol for the handsome sum of \$22.05 in

"Thirty-three years ago yesterday we had a lively time in Sedalia," said Major Will-iam Beck, Tuesday, to a Democrat reporter. "It was the occasion of the Confeder-ate raid on this city under the leadgrship of Jeff Thompson, with 2,000 men, and the 1,000 nel John D. Crawford, beat a hasty retreat toward Flat creek. Thompson and his me came in from the north, and before we ere aware of it they were firing upon us All was excitement, of course, and in an instant, almost, 1,000 Federals were fleeing for their lives. Billy Bard, the druggist was one of the number. He mounted herse, without saddle, bridle or halter, and the last I saw of him he was dashing off in the direction of Flat creek. Colone Crawford, Captain Frank Parker and myhad horses, and rode hastily to Flat creek, thence to Lamonte and then to Dunksburg where we remained over night, going thence to Aullville, where we joined General Sanborn, who was in command of something like 20,000 men."

Dr. E. S. Curry, of Christy, Oregon coun ty, the prehistoric sage of the Ozarks, is making arrangements, the West Plains races of the American continent. The Quill urther states that this remarkable student of the ethnological problems of the world s made some very important discoveries recently which will add very much to hi work. He has spent a lifetime in the study of ancient history and tradition and in collecting hieroglyphics and other evidences tion of relics that are certainly the handlwork of a race of men of whom we have no written history. Among them are specinens of tempered copper, which is one of the lost arts-no man being able to-day to temper copper. The fact that his traditions enable him to locate and find these relics and even to describe the hieroglyphics be fore they are found, shows that the tradi-tional stories obtained from the Indians are marvelous preservations of unwritten his-tory. His books will certainly be a literary

Jefferson City Courier: "It is a very no iceable fact," said Major Lusk, who is authority on the question with reference to haps getting married nowadays as there are country boys. In some instances the country boy marries a city girl, but no very often. The city boy seldom, if ever marries a country girl. Of course, the city boy does not like to marry where there is a disparity of minds, for, as Dickens says 'those people can never live happy.' What to I think is the cause of it? Why, I think the country boy is more economical with the money he earns, than the boy of the city. He can do better on \$25 a month than a boy reared in the city can with \$50. Ther goes on a tract of land given him by hi bought with hard earned r and builds him a cottage; he don't hire carpenter to help him either. He furnishes it nicely, and is then ready to live on from \$ week. The city boy, if he had : \$5 to \$7 a week. There are so many things hat he and his wife would have to have that a country couple would not think of. getting married than there are city peo

Rismarck on the Monroe Doctrine. From the Chicago Post.

Just what new grievance the old "blood and iron" ex-chancellor has against the cold, hard world has not been disclosed but it is evidently of a nature to require deeper solace than kaiser-baiting. marck's latest utterance will not land any German editor in an entanglement with the police, but it will cause more comment than the most audacious assaults upon William's policy. Bismarck has been paying his respects to the United States, it seems, doubtless in connection with the Cuban problem, and he is credit ed with the gentle observation that the Monroe doctrine is "uncommon insolence toward the rest of the world," an invasion of the rights of other American states as well as of European states having American Interests.

We are not aware that any American state has ever suffered from the Monro doctrine, or that any state has ever considered itself menaced by it. On the trary, the general suspicion has been that the smaller American states have looked upon the Monroe doctrine as a shield and guaranty of their independence against th very benevolent powers of Europe. As for the European states having American dependencies, when have their rights bee interfered with? The "doctrine" has oper ated as a bar to new acquisition, but it has not threatened recognized authority. Cubar intervention has never been justified unde the Monroe doctrine; that case rests upon entirely different grounds, such as Europe has proceeded under from time imme morial.

It is absurd to say that an agreement between Russia and France to interdict frontier changes in Europe would be analogous to the principle of the Monroe doc trine. Self-preservation and the necessity of protecting republicanism and liberty have dictated the Monroe doctrine, while the combination in Bismarck's hypothetical instance would be gratuitous and despotic interference. The United States does not underestimate anybody's rights, but merely safeguards its own. It does not lie in th mouth of powers guilty of conspiring, by infamous "holy alliances," against the ir dependence and liberty of nations to pre tend that the Monroe doctrine is a superfluous and offensive safeguard. The United States is strong enough to protect itself and its weaker sister republies, hence these spiteful and jealous imputations w are occasionally compelled to notice.

## The Yerkes Telescope. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The dedicatory exercises of the great Yerkes telescope have brought to the Chicago university and to the Williams Bay observatory the greatest convention of astronomical scientists ever assembled in this country. These exercises began Monday and will terminate next Thursday night, after the formal dedication of the finest telescope in the world. An event of this character can hardly

be appreciated outside of the particular realm of science to which it belongs, but in astronomical circles the liveliest interwithin reach of the Yerkes telescope, which admittedly has no equal. Chicago henceforth will be the court of last resort to astronomical matters as the Williams Bay observatory, having the best equipmen will be in a position to speak with authorty, whereas smaller observatories can only surmise and speculate.

Some idea of the services which the Yerkes telescope will render to science may be had from an incident which occurred last Sunday. An observatory near Paris reported on Saturday that certain lines and

shadows had been seen on the moon which ndicated the existence of an atmosphere here. The giant Yerkes tube was turned oward the moon on Sunday and it reuired only a few minutes to prove that the

French astronomers were in error. No one may, with any assurance of accuracy, predict what will be accomplished Williams Bay observatory in the months and years to come: but it may safely be said that every indication now points to the conclusion that the greatest discoveries of the astronomical world wil e made here.

What Will We Do With Her?

From the Chicago News. The disposition of our ex-presidents promises to become a matter of trivial importance compared with the burning and difficult question: What shall we do with our beautiful Cuban prisoners?

Taking the only three living embodi-

ments of these problems, a little thoughtful comparison shows that the old one can well be put aside for future consideration while the new demands prompt attention Even the silver Democrats must admithat Messrs. Cleveland and Harrison are better able to take care of themselves that Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros is of herself. it is difficult to see that anything is likely to happen to the ex-presidents beyone the simple physical accidents and changes against which not even the active guardlanship of a great nation can protect any one. On the other hand, it is obvious that everything may happen to Evangelina. Take a beautiful peasant girl, put her in prison, rescue her, set her down in New York and send the whole population into a fit over her-there is a formula admirably calculated to result in a great series of happenings. Semething must be done and it behooves the nation to do it.

No loyal American should doubt that the patriotic and material resources of the country are equal to the task if they are given a fair chance. But the trouble is that with characteristic impetuosity w have sought the question without having provided an answer, and while the coun try is thinking up the proper solution the beautiful conundrum may be thinking out an answer of her own.

The problem should not be put off with any temporary expedient. The solution must not be any incidental makeshift Having committed ourselves to the prin ciple of rescuing beautiful political pris oners it is not befitting our dignity as nation to follow a wretched, accidental, hand-to-mouth policy of taking care of each young lady as she comes along. We ought to devise a scheme both permanent and comprehensive. In the case of ex-presidents it has frequently been suggested that they be made life members of the senate. Perhaps we should institute a senate annex, the membership to consist of lovely girls whom we have enatched from monarchical cruelty. This proposition, it is believed, will command the unanimous support of the upper house.

Wants Every Man's Land Confisented From the New York Sun.

Henry George is a candidate really representing a principle, and that principle is

He does not balk at the ugly word. The main plank of his platform is the confiscation of all rents from land. quote from chapter 2 of book 8 of his "Progress and Poverty," omitting nothing from the passage quoted that changes or modi-

fies his main proposition:

Private property in land has no warrant in justice, but stands condemned as the denial of natural right—a subversion of the law of nature that as social develop ment goes on must condemn the ma men to a slavery the hardest and most d

grading.

Neither on the ground of equity or expediency is there anything to deter us from making land common property by confiscating rent.

But a question of method remains. How shall we do it?

We should satisfy the law of justice, we should meet all economic requirements, by at one stroke abolishing all private titles, declaring all land public property, and letting it out to the highest bidders in lots to suit, under such conditions as would sacredly guard the private right to improvements.

Such a plan, instead of being a wild, impracticable vagary, has (with the exception that he suggests compensation to the present holders of land—undoubtedly a areless concession which he upon

present holders of land—undoubtedly a careless concession which he upon reflection would reconsider) been indorsed by no less eminent a thinker than Herbert Spencer. But such a plan, though perfectly feasible, does not seem to me the best. Or, rather, I propose to accomplish the same thing in a simpler, easier, and quieter way than that formally confiscating all the land and formally letting it out to the highest bidders.

I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. The first would be unjust, the second needless. Let the individuals who now hold it still retain, if they want to, possession of what they are pleased to call their land. Let them buy and sell, and bequeath and devise it. We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. It is not necessary to confiscate the land; it is only necessary to confiscate the rent.

Such confiscation is the heart and soul of

Such confiscation is the heart and soul of the system devised by the honest crank who s now running for mayor of the Greater New York, with his friend and ally, Seth Low, aiding him.

Populism and Blackmail.

From the New York Press. After an application of the ordinary rules of human official conduct to the subject the surpose of the Kansas state authorities in keeping their commonwealth in a state unarmed rebellion against the federal government does not call for hard guess ing. A good deal of money has wrung from insurance companies in the shape of "fees" for alleged "examinations of assets already passed upon by their home state departments, whose certificate must render these raiding expeditions en tirely superfluous. Moreover, the federal constitution and laws are so unmistakably plain on the points involved in the existng controversies that the action of the Kansas authorities must be suspected of ulterior motives.

The constitution reads (article III., sec

tion 2): "The judicial power shall extend to all . . . controversies between two or more states—between a state and citizen of another state-between citizens of differ It reads again (article section 1): "This constitution and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the ontrary notwithstanding." This is so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool annot possibly misunderstand it. Moreover, federal supremacy in case of the conlict of laws has been absolutely accepted as axiomatic truth by every school of contitutional construction, secessionist and nullifier included, since at least the year 809, the date of the Rittenhouse decision Nevertheless the Kansas Populist state of ficers are continually endeavoring both to set state law above federal law and to deprive foreign corporations, "citizens of another state," of the right to the protection of federal courts. They have even gone so far as to pass a statute to this latter of fect-a most reprehensible waste of ink and paper.

If their motive is not blackmail it is March madness. Which is it? We have other evidence that the theory of emoconal insanity in accounting for Populist vagaries has been considerably overworked.

Further Proof. From the Philadelphia Press.

The prosperity of the country is shown increase in the amount of mone n the n circulation. Under President Cleveland the amount per capita fell to \$21.10. It had ncreased under President McKinley to \$22.89 per capita on October 1. When business is depressed there is less money, and it goes out of circulation. The eturn of prosperity increases the demand for money. The increase in the use of substitutes, such as bank checks, drafts, etc. s proportionately greater than the increase in actual money. Good times are at hand

# OCTOBER DAYS.

Push back the curtains and fling wide the Shut not away the light nor the sweet

Let chequered sunbeams play upon the And on my head low-bowed, and on my

hafr. Would I could sing in words of melody,

The hazy sweetness of this wondrous Low would I pitch my voice; the song should be A soft, low chant, set to a dreams

No loud, high notes for tender days like these.

No trumpet tones, no swelling words of pride Beneath these skies, so like dim summer Seas. Where hazy ships of cloud at anchor

ride. At peace are earth and sky, where softly

The brown leaves at my feet. A holy palm Rests in a benediction over all. O silent peace! O days of silent calm!

And passion, like the winds, lies hushed and A throng of gentle thoughts, sweet, calm

Knock at my door and lightly cross the Would that their feet might stay, their

reign endure! But storms will come. The haze upon the Will yield to blinding gusts of sleet and

And, for this peace that all my being fills, The tides of battle shall surge to and fro, -Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton.

# SWING SONG.

Swing, baby, swing to dreamland; There, sweet in slumber go; My song will blend in seemland With songs the angels know; Thy hammock will be golden, And like the crescent moon And in its hollow holden Thou wilt be sailing soon.

Go swinging, swaying, swinging. High up among the stars; At mother's wish upspringing Shall sleep let down the bars; Although the hammock golden Is like the crescent moon, Thou wilt, in my arms holden, Wake bright and laughing soon

# A FALL PRAGMENT.

A flushed cathedral, grand with loneliness, Gloomy with light and bright with shad-

-William S. Lord.

Thy catholic air, October. Holiest gleams A light like angels in each dim recess Through the stained oriels of the East -John James Piatt.

# OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Work is going on rapidly on the Omaha exposition buildings and grounds. Beginning last week, a radical departure was made with reference to admitting visitors and only those are admitted now who have a pass showing that they have business n the grounds. The number of visitors had become so great as to interfere with the work and the buildings have now reached such a stage as to make it dangerous for spectators. Following the example of the Columbian exposition, Omaha's fair is to have a musical director, and, avoidthe Chicago exhibition split, provision is amusement pure and simple, consisting of band and promenade concerts, and the other showing the advancement of music in the West and consisting of symphony concerts, oratorio performan composers living in the West. Mr. Rommel is to have charge of the musical depart-

An interesting sight at Opelika, Ala., is a patch of "limbless" cotton. The plants no limbs or branches at all. The boils form on little twigs two and three inches long, and when in bloom the stalk presents the appearance of a white column. A crop of about four bales to the acre is what is expected, under fair conditions. Alabama patch is the property of the Rev. Mr. I. N. Fitzpatrick, a presiding elder of the negro Methodist church, and such is his care of his unique crop and his conat night with dog and gun.

A housewifery congress is in progress at the food and health exposition at Chicago, which began on the 7th inst. and closes or the 23d. There is a women's section at the exposition, where are shown, as the cir-cular "to the ladies" states, "the appointments of the home from salon to cuisine, arranged with the elegance and ease of a well appointed English drawing room, and the comfort and picturesqueness of a home kitchen in Normandy; copied, in fact, from the home of a well-to-do workingman at

Rouen, France.' In Copenhagen the dairy companies work on a large scale. At one place the milk is Pasteurized by passing through 800 feet of tubing heated to 85 degrees and cooled down by ice at the end so it is thoroughly sterilized. In another place where they handle 50,000 pints a day every drop is filtered through sterilized gravel and some of it is sterilized separately after that. Denmark ships a large amount of dairy products to this country.

The free lecture course of the New York board of education was begun Monday night in fifteen auditoriums. As the sea-son advances thirty schools and halls will be utilized, and forty are needed and will probably be supplied. These lectures, which were inaugurated eight years ago, have grown rapidly in public favor, and thousands of people who would otherwise never hear an instructive talk are constant auditors.

A well known doctor is convinced of the health value of a hobby. He says: "If you cannot find pleasure in the study of the very many wonders that surround you, if you care not for geology, natural history, or astronomy, collect walking sticks, buy and cherish old and cracked china, fill up albums and scrapbooks, or even gather together autographs and postage stamps, anything sooner than be idle

Few playgoers, it is said, would recognize in the plump little woman who arrived on the Umbrin the sylph-like Alice Atherton of other days. There is the same merry twinkle in her eyes, however, and years of London fog have proved unable to quench her sense of humor. Americans abroad call Miss Atherton "the May Irwin of

It is estimated that there are in England at the present moment at least 200 persons of social position and of wealth who style themselves baronets without a vestige of right thereto, while an equally large number of members of the house of lords are bearing coats-of-arms for which they have equally little authority.

Brooklyn has filed a curious but impressive protest against profaulty. Over 9,000 men joined in a demonstration against the use of profane and blasphemous language use of profane and masphemous language Sunday afternoon, by marching through the streets with banners and flags flying. and participating in a religious service.

When Thomas A. Hendricks was elected Indiana, John Dietzer, of governor of Shelbyville, that state, won a could from the local undertaker as the result of a bet, and now, after all these years, Dietzer has been buried in the coffin which did not cost